

PROJECT TITLE : CIGARETTE AND SMOKE ANALYSIS  
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#### TAR AND NICOTINE CONTENTS OF CIGARETTE SMOKE

The official methods used to determine the smoke deliveries can vary in certain countries. In order to be able to convert the results found with the other methods to ISO/CORESTA figures, we carried out a comparative study.

The same king size cigarette was smoked following different methods and the results are presented in the table below :

METHOD:	PME ISO-CORESTA	UK DHSS	USA FTC	GERMANY DIN
Tar	a	a x 1.022	a x 0.94	a x 0.90
Nicotine	b	b	b x 0.90	b x 0.90

#### example:

Tar (mg/cig)	15.40	15.3	14.1	13.5
SN (mg/cig)	1.20	1.20	1.08	1.08

These differences in smoke yield are mainly due to

1. Butt length calculation
2. Smoking machine (smoking trap)
3. Ventilation around the cigarette
4. Method of calculation of the smoke nicotine

Please note that these correction factors are only approximate. A study is under way to replace for Germany the correction factors for tar and nicotine by a regression curve of the type  $y = ax + b$ .

#### EXPANDED TOBACCO USED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY LAURENS IN THE NETHERLANDS

The manufacturer Laurens in the Netherlands uses 2 % expanded tobacco in the brand Caballero 70/NF recently launched on the Swiss market. The analyses show that this material was produced using the Reynolds process.

## PRODUCT REPORTS

Product reports were written on the following new or modified brands:

<u>Brand</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Country of Sale</u>
Caballero 70/NF (new brand)	Brinkmann	West Germany
Caballero 84/F (new brand)	Brinkmann	West Germany
Peer Export 84/F (new pack design)	Laurens-Rothmans	Switzerland
Select No. 3 80/F (line extension)	Burrus	Switzerland
Fine Super Length 120/F (new brand)	SEITA	United Kingdom

## REFERENCES

- 1 Letter from Senehi-F to Borek-A (September 17 1981)
  - 2 Letter from Senehi-F (September 23 1981)
- Senehi*

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